





# RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF ADAMS COUNTY FOR 1853.

Commissioners' Office, Adams County, Pennsylvania.

GREEDABLY to an Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to raise County Rates and Levies," requiring the Commissioners of the respective Counties to publish a Statement of the RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES early—WE, the Commissioners of Taxes for said County, REPORT as follows, to wit:—From the 5th day of January, A. D. 1853, to the 4th day of January, A. D. 1854—both days included.


THOMAS WARREN, Esq. Treasurer, and the Commissioners, in account with the County of Adams, as follows, to wit:

RECEIPTS.	PAID OUT.	By Orders paid out as follows, to wit:	PAID.
Cash in hands of Treasurer at settlement,	731 91	Auditing and Settling Public Accounts,	45
To Outstanding County Tax, and Quit Rents in hands of Collectors,	3,866 21	R. G. McGreary, Esq., Auditor appointed by the Court to audit Public Offices,	17
County Rates and Levies Assessed for 1853, viz:		Repairs at Public Buildings, &c.	230
Borough of Gettysburg,	1,316 65	Clerk's pay,	200
Do., Quit Rents,	178 50	Public Printing and Blanks,	350
Unionland Township,	1,188 98	Abatement to Collectors of 5 per cent.,	970
Germany "	801 69		

Oxford	"	1,017 12	Sherrill's Bill for Civil Code,	430
Huntington	"	1,165 95	Rewards on Horse Thieves (2 cases and mileage),	43
Lafayette	"	779 44	Repairs at Bridges and rebuilding Bridge near DeLone's Mill,	53
Hamilton	"	1,403 20	Justice and Constable Fees for committing Vagrants,	336
Liberty	"	672 27	Pox and Wild Cat Sales,	47
Hannibal	"	910 40	Coroner and Justice Fees for Inquisitions,	54
Monellon	"	812 30	Assessors' and Assistant Assessors' pay,	718
Strahan	"	1,220 65	Taxes returned,	128
Franklin	"	1,340 31	Adams County Fire Insurance Company, insuring Jail,	80
Conover	"	976 00	Expenses in holding Appeal and Clerk's pay,	48
Tyone	"	652 86	Consul Fees and extra suits,	80
Mountain	"	873 62	Wm. B. Wilson, Esq., in trust for survey bond, lines between	134
Mountpleasant	"	1,196 04	York, Cumberland and Adams counties, one-third of expense,	141
Reading	"	1,118 43	Wood and Stone Coal for Public Buildings,	741
Berwick	"	516 00	Court Crier's pay,	145
Freedom	"	392 42	Road Damages and Damage Views,	689
Union	"	1,020 15	Jacob Griest, Esq., Commissioner's pay,	165
Butler	"	811 21	Abraham Reever, Esq., " "	159
			John Hickey, Jr., Esq., " "	150
			Treasurer of Poorhouse,	4,000
		20,234 65	Confining Prisoners to Penitentiary,	120
Additional Tax omitted at last settlement, 1852,		17 86	Penitentiary, Registrar, and Clerk of Session fees,	127
	1853,	39 84	Jailor's fees for keeping Prisoners,	127
Amount from Bank and sundry persons, as received for interest,		5,086 00	Officers' pay for Styling Election,	127
		18 21		

Refund on State Tax, 1853,	672 00
" do " do " do "	91 91
Refund to State,	131 00
do from Sheriff Scott for Jury Fees and Fines,	110 00
	<hr/> \$1,008 82
The Outstanding County Tax and Quit Rents appear to be in the hands of the following Collectors, viz :	

COLLECTORS.		TOWNSHIPS.		General Jury and Tip Staves pay, 1853.	
0	Samuel Studebaker,	Tyrone,	56 73	Grand Jury	988
1	Joseph J. Smith,	Oxford,	98 16	John Stock, Esq., Sheriff, Summoning Jurors, 1873,	331
	Aaron Cox,	Latinore,*	40 00	Directors of Poor, pay,	75
2	P. Anglinbaugh,	Borough of Gettysburg,	154 87	Exonerations to Collectors,	60
	Jacob Asper,	Huntington,†	173 42	Collectors' fees,	173
	Peter F. Smith,	Latinore,	99 45	Outstanding Taxes and Quit Rents,	843
	George B. Hewitt,	Mendall,	3 67	Treasurer's Salary,	360
3	Peter Liden-sparger,	Borough of Gettysburg,‡	295 15	Balance in hands of Treasurer,	2,349
	George Culp,	Cumberland,§	227 62		
	George Hesson,	Germany,	201 69		\$31,008
	John L. Noel,	Oxford,	217 12		*****
	Michael Fissol,	Huntington,	265 94		
	William Fickel,	Latinore,	76 53		
	Jacob Raffen-sparger,	Hamiltonian,	105 20		
	James Bovey,	Liberty,¶	79 57		
	Martin Getz,	Hamilton,‡	310 40		
	Jonas Bautsahn,	Mendall,	256 39		
	Jacob Bucher,	Straban,*	230 65		
	Anthony Danderff,	Franklin,	85 21		
	V. Ober,	Conowingo,	286 09		
	William Stadel,				

William Weaver,	Termo,	108 86	 Treasurer of said County, is a correct and true copy taken from and compared with the originals remaining in the Books in this Office.—We have hereunto set our hand and affixed the seal of said Office, at Gearysburg, the last day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.
Jacob Noel,	Monterey,	49 62	
George Brown,	Moundspleasant,	413 94	
Michael Dietrick,	Reading,	218 43	
	Butler,	146 21	
		<u>\$4,416 24</u>	ABRAHAM REEVEY, JOHN MICKLEY, Jr., } Comrs. JAMES J. WILLS,
Dietrick, Fossum and Cabin Terrasible had paid in full before settlement. *These marked thus (*) have since paid in full; those marked thus (\$) in part.			ATTEST:—J. AUGHINBAUGH, <i>Clerk.</i>

## AUDITORS' REPORT.

TO THE HONORABLE THE JUDGES OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF ADAMS COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

WE, the undersigned, duly elected AUDITORS to settle and adjust the Public Accounts of the Treasurer and Commissioners of Adams County, and having been sworn or affirmed according to law, REPORT the following to be a general statement of said Account of the fifth day of January, A. D. 1855, to the fourth day of January, 1854—both days, included:—

THOMAS WARREN, Esquire, Treasurer, and Commissioners, in Account with the County of Adams.

By Cash in hands of Treasurer at last settlement,	1853, 94	By Outstanding Tax for 1850,	56
In Outstanding Tax and Quit Rents,	8,996 24	" " " " " 1851,	128
Additional Tax omitted at last settlement, 1852,	17 86	" " " " " 1852,	431
" " " " " 1853,	30 24	" " " " " 1853,	3780
Loan from Bank and sundry persons,	508 00	" Fees 1854,	48
Amount of County Tax & Quia Rents assessed for 1852,	24,781 65		

Cash received for Inquest,	18 21	"	1857,	118
Statement on State Quota, 1853,	672 00	"	1857,	510
Tax refunded to State,	131 90	Exonerations	1848,	96
Jury Fees and Fines received from John Scott, Sheriff,	110 00	"	1850,	11
		"	1851,	30
		"	1852,	88
		"	1853,	4
	\$31,008 53	Disbursements on County Orders,		22,745
		Treasurer - Commission,		360
		Cash in hand of Treasurer,		2509
				\$21,008

17 E. the under-signed, Auditors of the County of Adams, Pennsylvania, elected and sworn in pursuance of law, do REPORT, that we did audit, settle and adjust, according to law, the account of the Treasurer and Commissioners of said County, commencing on the fifth of January, 1854, and ending on the fourth day of January, 1854—both days inclusive.—That said account, as settled above, and entered into in Settlement Book, in the Commissioners' Office of Adams County, is correct—and that we find a balance due to the County, by THOMAS WARE, Esq., Treasurer of said County—in Cash, Two Thousand Five Hundred and Nine Dollars and Fifty-eight Cents (\$2509 58); and in Outstanding Taxes, Four Thousand Four Hundred and Sixteen Dollars and twenty-four Cents (\$4416 24).

ANDREW MARSHALL, }  
JOHN DICKSON, JR. } Auditors.

ch. 6, 1854.—it

**DRUGS SAMSON'S** Clothing Emporium embraces the largest and best assortment of Frocks and Dress Coats of every style of color, quality and style, which have been offered to the public. Call and see, if you do not wish to buy.

**AMILES** are invited to call and see the finest article of **BRASS SHOE** that has been in this market.

April 25. **W. W. PAXTON.**

**LOOKING GLASSES** of all sizes and prices.

**J. L. SCHIFF** would inform the Ladies that he now offers the largest and most splendid assortment of **BONNETS**, Bonnet Sticks and Veils, Ribbons, Flowers, & Hair Bands, ever before offered in this place. Call and see them—no trouble to show Goods.

Oct. 3. \_\_\_\_\_ if \_\_\_\_\_

**New Fall Goods,**  
JUST received, and now opening, at the Store of  
**GEORGE S. HAINES—CROCKERY & GROCERIES**

**TAKE MY HAT!**  
**M. SAMSON**, having added a new feature to his business, is prepared to offer the public a choice assortment of **HATS**, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES. Having purchased for cash, he is enabled to sell astonishingly low prices. Call at the store of **M. SAMSON**  
May 2.

**Look Out!**  
THE subscriber hereby gives notice to the

INTER BOXNETTS for the Ladies, and  
Hobnail and Wooden Hats for Children,  
in article, cheap, at KURTZ'S.

CHILDREN'S SHOES, the best assortment  
in town, at K. KURTZ'S.

HOLAND TREVOR, or the Plot of  
Human Life, showing how to make and lose  
time, and then to make another. This is  
to be a very amusing and instructive  
lecture at the KELLER KURTZ'S Store.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS—The largest assort-  
ment and variety of color now in town,  
to be had right at KURTZ'S Corner.

GROCERIES, QUEENWARE, Dry Stuffs, all

who have promised him WOOD on  
point, that he is in want of it, and that un-  
der the Account will be placed in the hands  
of an officer for collection, and the money  
quinted. T. WARREN

NEEDLE Work, French Work Collec-  
tion, Swiss and Cantorie Edgings and In-  
sings, Flouncing, Spencers, and everything  
that description can be had in the great  
variety, and the cheapest at

**EXCEPTIONABLE CRAYATS.**—*See above.* Has just received the finest assortment of beautiful **CRAYATS**, of the latest style, which will sell for more than any other elsewhere in season. *Thos. G.*  
**ETHIOPIAN HYMN BOOKS**, bound in the best Turkey Morocco binding, Import of Turkey, Shells, &c., for sale at the lowest rates, at the above Bookstore on June 5.  
**NIELSEN KURTZ**  
**THE CHURCH OF LUTHER.**—*See above.*  
**TAHNISTOCK'S.**—*See above.*  
**TRUNKS.**—A general assortment of Trunks for sale, very cheap, at **SAMSON'S.**  
**STACKS OF THEM.**—We have just received a splendid assortment of **VESTS**, such as Black and Fawn Stripes, &c., Cashmeres, Tweeds, &c., which will sell the very low at **SAMSON'S.**  
**WAKE UP PENELOPE!**  
**TELL** your Friends, that **MARCUS SAMPSON** has just received and opened choice lot of Black, Blue, and Green Cloth and Dress Coats—Cashmeres, Cash-meres, Tweeds, Linens, Cottons, &c.—and dispose of them at the lowest living rates.  
**RAIL ROAD MEETING** daily at Kansas City, Cheap Carriage, (Sunday excepted) for \$2.00 each, A. M. 7 o'clock, P. M., examining and loading Goods just arrived from Glasgow.

**BOOKS & JEWELRY.**—You will find the above articles for sale, very cheap, at the **Little Store of SAMSON.**

**TOBACCO KNACKS** from our Publishers, To be had, at the **Garfield Club**, just published. Apples, and for sale at **KELLER KUTZ.**

**GUNS! GUNS!**  
**GUNS & RIFLES** of a superior make, just received, and for sale cheap.  
Oct. 10. **FAUNSTOCK & SONS.**

**OUTFITTERS OF BEANS & GLASSWARE.**  
A fresh and full supply, as cheap as the markets afford. Call and examine them on Oct. 17. **KUTZ.**

**FRESH LINENS, Washes, Linings, Furnishings, & Table Cloths, Toweling, &c.**  
Oct. 17. **ABRAHAM ARNOLD.**

**TRUNKS! TRUNKS!**  
I have just received a large lot of **TRUNKS** which I am selling without regard to price for a room for customers.  
Oct. 5. **ABRAHAM ARNOLD.**

**LABIES' DRESS GOODS**—all at Knickerbocker's—The Lovers, De Reges, De B.

DICTIONARY OF DOMESTIC FURNITURE, and HOUSEHOLD STUFFS, by George Thomas, M. D., and Henry H. M. D. This is a complete new edition, and is the largest and best of its kind at the cheap London and Glasgow prices of 15s. 6d. and 12s. 6d. respectively.



### Mr. Ellis' Remarks.

On offering a substitute for the Prohibitory Liquor Law, in the House of Representatives of this State, Feb. 26, 1854.

Mr. ELLIS said:

Mr. Speaker, it is not my intention to occupy much of the time of the House, in relation to this subject. I desire simply to state, why the bill framed as it now is, can not receive my support, and I do so from the fact that I desire not to be misunderstood here or elsewhere. I cannot shut my eyes, sir, to the fact that, by this Legislature, the question of prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage has to be met. I cannot fail to see that the people desire to have this disturbed and disturbing question put to rest. Such being the case, then, it behooves every gentleman here to meet the issue manfully and honestly. I intend to meet it as I have every question which has come before me, and as I trust in God I may have more courage to meet all other questions which may hereafter come before me, under a full sense of my duty as a legislator, of my duty to my constituents and to my God.

It is undeniably true, sir, that the intelligence, principles and tone of a people are reflected in the character of their laws and institutions. It is also true, sir, that the people of that State whose laws are oppressive or highly restrictive, are either exceedingly ignorant or exceedingly immoral. Their ignorance on the one hand, teaching them to submit to the arbitrary dictates of their rulers, or their immorality on the other, rendering necessary the enactment of laws, tantamount to their lamentable condition. But I have yet to learn that Pennsylvanians are either ignorant or immoral—that they require the enactment of arbitrary, restrictive, despotic laws for their government. I have ever felt and believed that in a government like ours—having for its basis the public will—being guided and controlled in all its departments by an intelligence originating with the people itself, the reflection of their happiness, their safety, their tranquility in the wisdom of their laws. Sir, it is a fundamental principle in our government, that no branch thereof shall in any way be independent of the people. To them legitimately belongs the controlling power over the whole, and no change in laws to which they have been long accustomed, no departure from usage, rendered hoary by age, should ever be attempted by their representatives, until the people, by their fact, have determined that an exigency really exists, requiring such change and departure—now, sir, the friends of this bill, I doubt not, are actuated by a sincere love of humanity—they hope through it to achieve a species of high moral reform. I honor their motives. I do not undervalue their efforts. I appreciate highly every endeavor to obtain entire and legitimate freedom of mind and body from every kind of thralldom, or to develop the social and domestic patriotism of humanity, and I would bid God speed to that species of high moral reform, springing from the action of nature against sin, and evil, which, apart from any enforcement of arbitrary laws or fanaticism, would eventually destroy all immorality, but before I yield assent to matters of legislation intended to produce those results, I must be well satisfied and convinced they will accomplish the intention desired.

Sir, I oppose the original bill because it is designed to become a law without first allowing the people to determine by ballot whether such a law shall be enacted. A vote on the repeal of the law will not guarantee its repeal, although a large majority in favor of that repeal may have been cast. Gentlemen will choose rather to be guided by the vote of their own districts, than by the aggregate vote. I shall vote against it, sir, because it strikes down and destroys the first section of the bill of rights, the inherent and indefeasible right of acquiring, possessing and protecting property—because it destroys the security of the people in their possessions guaranteed by the eighth section of the bill of rights—because it provides not for compensation for the vast amount of property, real, personal and mixed, which its operation will undoubtedly drive out of use, and consequently destroy—because it prevents the authorized manufacturer from selling liquors to persons out of the State, or even beyond its immediate city or township—because it contains the elements of its own dissolution, and can never be placed on the statute book—can never become a "finality"—because it destroys the venerated principle of law, that every one is innocent until proven guilty, by requiring the accused to establish his innocence—because I hold that the question of prohibition belongs legitimately to the people—that with them its proper disposition lies—that they should be called upon to express their fact on the measure in the manner I have proposed. Because, in my opinion, the plan proposed to correct the intemperance of our land is defective—is wrong; it will never accomplish the desired end. You can never correct the appetite, merely by throwing obstacles in the way of obtaining liquor. You can never strengthen the weak, or raise the moral courage and self esteem of the inebriate, merely by punishing him when he fails to resist temptation; other means must be taken. Harsh legal exactions have never perished—will never purify the moral atmosphere. Christianity, containing as it does, the very highest incentives to all that is noble, wise and good, is based upon the opposite of all that is harsh and restrictive; and, instead of "incarcerations, stripes and punishments," it dictates love, mercy and leniency. Shall we, then, in our supposed wisdom, smother the workings of that system, and by opposite means and opposite measures, endeavor to accomplish like results? I should think not—I should think not! Sir, the time is not yet here, but surely will come, when the poor inebriates of our land, instead of being pious outcasts, subject to punishment for their weakness, will be treated as your insane are now treated—will be soothed and trained into the power to resist temptation and of controlling their appetites. But that time is not yet. Now, sir, these are the reasons why I moved to amend the bill—to offer a substitute for a substitute, which, in my opinion, should meet the approbation of every one not governed by an over desire of zeal. In my opinion, sir, it certainly will accomplish, if adopted, the proper disposition of the question—will place the matter in the hands of the people, to be decided by them in the only fair, equitable, constitutional manner.

### The European War and its Effects on Pennsylvania.

The almost certain expectation of war in Europe has been for some time the basis upon which heavy transactions in breadstuffs rested, independent of the actual demand or supply. The indications of a protracted war in the East have induced speculation, and it is a question to be seriously considered, whether the actual demand in the event of this war will justify the high prices which breadstuffs have reached. The report of tolerable crops in Europe, and the immense product in America, certainly assure us, that in the event of a legitimate demand incident to actual and prolonged war, prices are not likely to reach the point of value which they have touched under the influence of speculation. The contemplated war cannot become maritime, so long as France and England are combined, or even neutral. The policy of Russia is not to engage in hostilities with the Western powers at all, more especially by invasion of their territory. The Czar will turn his invading force upon Turkey, and employ his resources in protecting his own empire. His great aim is to guard his western line from attack, and to that end Austria, under his direction, will remain neutral. The neutrality of Austria is now made the basis for that of Prussia. Prussia and Austria mutual, and Russia has an impassable bulwark against invasion by the Western powers. A union, by either Austria or Prussia in favor of Russia, would in reality weaken the Czar, as, in that event, he would be exposed to invasion over their territory, and would have to aid them in resisting the land forces of the Allies. But Austria and Prussia neutral, Russia saves her frontier, her forces, and her means, and has nothing to do but hold possession of the occupied provinces, and throw her whole power on Turkey. The war consequently becomes a land war in the East. Having very little commerce, Russia will not feel the naval power of England, while the general interruption of the Colonial and Eastern trade of Great Britain will work decidedly to her detriment. Under such a state of affairs, we cannot see the cause for the extremely high prices which American breadstuffs have reached. It is evident, also, that the speculative basis upon which those prices rested, is giving way under the necessity for actual capital to sustain them. Immense quantities of produce are held in Europe and America in speculative hands, and the necessity of realizing will force holders on the market. This may be followed by a reaction, and prices would in such case decline. The whole tenor of our foreign advices evidences this, for it will be remembered that breadstuffs advanced and cotton declined at the time when peace was deemed certain, and that breadstuffs declined and cotton advanced simultaneously with the last advices proclaiming the termination of negotiations and certainty of war. We have always regarded the Eastern question as merely one of time. Russia is bent on war. She will take care to confine it to the East, and place Prussia and Austria in a neutral position to protect her western line. The war was thus limited to the East, and not being maritime, its consequences will not, in our opinion, justify the high prices anticipated by speculation.

On Sunday night, a riot occurred at a disorderly dance house at the Five Points, New York; between the inmates and the police. It appears the police summoned the inmates of the house to surrender, but the response was a discharge of fire-arms, which took effect in the breast of one Martin Waters. The chances are against his recovery. The police at length effected an entrance at the rear door, in the face of a shower of stones, brickbats, and other missiles, and succeeded in bringing the rioters to terms.

Twelve of their number, including Tim Connelly, the proprietor, were taken to jail, and the remainder put to flight. The confederate is said to have been one of the most desperate in the annals of that bad neighborhood.

Racidity Among Seamen.—Six sailors were recently sentenced in Liverpool to two months' imprisonment for robbing emigrants and their fellow seamen on-board the packet ship Universe. The trial disclosed an organized plan of plunder which has been for months, if not for years, in successful operation, and embraced a large number of confederates. The course of action has been to ship at Liverpool on different emigrant vessels in gangs of four to six each, take every opportunity to steal from the emigrants money, and all effects of any value; on reaching New York to join other ships bound for Liverpool, and in the same way plunder their passengers and crews.

The opportunities for mixing freely with the passengers in the steerage have enabled them to carry on this nefarious system to almost any extent.

Frauds on Immigrants.—The New York Tribune exposes the frauds perpetrated on immigrants in that city, by persons who appear to be grasping rich by their illegitimate gains. They sell through tickets to the far western cities, and give the unexpecting immigrant a ticket which will carry him only half the distance. He is unable, therefore, to proceed on his journey or to go back and recover his money. One of the persons engaged in this business in New York has recently purchased a \$300,000 country seat. The District Attorney is now endeavoring to break up this fraudulent business by arresting the parties. Some of the Western railroads have commenced prosecutions.

Banks of Indiana.—We learn from the State Sentinel that seventeen new Banks, with a capital of nearly seven millions of dollars, have recently commenced business in that State. The whole number of Free Banks now in Indiana is forty-eight, with a nominal capital of \$15,000,000.



### GETTYSBURG.

Monday, March 6, 1854.

#### A Gentle Hint.

Our engagements this spring render it necessary that we should call upon those of our subscribers who have not paid us anything for the "Sentinel" for several years, to "give us a lift." Our thanks are due to those who have regularly cleared us with their payments. We should have had difficulty without them. But there are many who, probably without thinking of the necessity we have for money to carry on our business, withhold what we know they would cheerfully pay, would they call the fact to their mind. Of such, therefore, we would say that they, during the present month, be kind enough to let us have at least a part of their indebtedness. Many a niggard makes a mistake. Money can be forwarded by mail at our risk, if no other opportunity presents itself. We hope that attention will be paid to this.

The bill to re-charter the Bank of Gettysburg, passed the Senate of this State on Tuesday last, by a vote of 16 to 8.

The Nebraska bill was ordered to be engrossed for a final reading, (which is tantamount to a passage,) in the Senate of the U. States, on Thursday night, by a vote of 20 to 12.

The Native American State Convention met at Harrisburg on Wednesday, and nominated Benjamin Rush Bradfords, of Beaver county, for Governor; Thomas H. Baird, of Washington county, for Supreme Judge; and B. M. Spicer, of Bucks county, for Canal Commissioner.

The Democratic State Convention to nominate a candidate for Governor, &c., is to meet at Harrisburg, on Wednesday next, the 8th; and the Whig Convention on Wednesday the 15th. The Hall of the House of Representatives has been granted to both Conventions for their meetings.

#### Prohibitory Liquor Bill.

The House of Representatives, on Thursday, voted down the substitute offered by Mr. ELLIS for the original Prohibitory Liquor bill, 67 to 27; and, on Friday, struck out the enacting clause of the latter, 52 to 41—which is a virtual defeat of the law for the present. We presume, however, it will be revived again.

#### Celebration at Philadelphia.

There is to be at Philadelphia on Friday and Saturday next, a grand festival to celebrate the consolidation of the various municipal corporations in the county into one great City, which has just become a law; both Houses of the Legislature have been invited to be the guests of the City of Philadelphia on that occasion. The invitation has been accepted by the Legislature—so that we suppose they will have a "glorious time" of it.

#### The Scene Closed.

The celebrated Gardiner trial, which has been going on for a long time at Washington, was brought to a close at 11 o'clock on Friday last, by a verdict of "guilty." Judge Crawford at once sentenced him to an imprisonment of ten years in the Penitentiary. He was removed to prison; in a few minutes was seized with convulsions, and died about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. There was a rumor prevalent that he had taken poison; but nothing positive was known on the subject. A post mortem examination was to be had.

The offense charged against him, was perjury, in obtaining a large claim against the Government, under the Treaty with Mexico, which for the ingenious manner in which it was obtained, the enormity of the fraud, and all the circumstances surrounding it, is almost without a parallel. He was a man of considerable talent, and unsurpassed shrewdness, but the result must convince all men, as Judge Crawford properly remarked, "if they will trample on laws human and divine, they shall suffer for it."

A card in the Washington papers announces that the difficulty which lately occurred between ex-Senator Clemens and the Hon. W. P. Harris, a member of the House of Representatives, has been amicably settled.

A. O. Nicholson, Esq., Editor of the Washington "Union," has been elected Printer to the House of Representatives, for the remainder of the present Congress, in room of Gen. Armstrong, deceased.

Ladies are not admitted to the floor of the Senate, this session. General Houston, the other day, tried by resolution to introduce them, as in the days of Clay, Calhoun and Webster. Senator Welles was willing to admit them, if they would only keep quiet, but a majority were inexcusable, and the gentle auditors were obliged to make the best of their disappointment. So they pushed into the reporters' gallery, to bewilder by their proximity those hard-working gentlemen of the quill, who were striving to catch and retain the glowing words of Everett.

In Russia if a carriage is driven over any person and injures him, whatever may be the merits of the case, the horses are forfeited to the owner, and the driver, if a Russian peasant, sentenced to be a soldier.

### Borough Election.

The amendment to the Charter of the Borough of Gettysburg, which had passed both Houses of the Legislature, has been signed by the Governor, and is now a law. Under the provisions of the amended Charter and new Borough Act, there will be but one election this Spring, to wit: on Friday the 17th inst., at which time the following officers will be elected:

- One Burgess, to serve one year.
- Two Councilmen, to serve three years.
  - two years.
  - one year.
- Two School Directors.
- Two Inspectors of Elections.
- One Assessor.
- Two Constables.

The office of Street and Road Committee is abolished, the care of the streets, alleys, &c., devolving upon the Council, who are authorized to appoint Street Graders and such other officers as may be necessary to carry into effect the laws and regulations of the Borough. The Charter, as it now stands, gives new and extended powers to the Borough authorities, which, if judiciously exercised, cannot fail to work well. In order that our citizens may be fully informed as to the Corporate laws and regulations to which they are now subject, the Council have ordered them to be arranged and prepared for publication in pamphlet form.—Star.

Sudden Death.—Mr. Gabriel Hanneuman, an old citizen of Westminster, Md., partook of a hearty breakfast on Wednesday morning, and soon after, feeling unwell, laid down, and was a corpse in five minutes. His disease is supposed to have been apoplexy.

Extensive Mail Robberies.—Mr. Hillbrook, a special Post Office Agent, has just detected at New Haven, an extensive and bold mail robber of the name of R. A. Smith. He was a baggage master in the employ of the New Haven and Springfield Railroad Company, and his robberies, which have been carried on for some months, exceed \$100,000.

Representatives from Nebraska.—A number of Indian chiefs from Nebraska have arrived at Washington, in charge of Major Gatewood. They are said to be tall, good looking Indians, of light complexion, and respectfully dressed, according to the red man's idea, some wearing red, some blue, and other colored blankets, heavy ear-bobs, head dresses, necklaces of the claws of the grizzly bear, and such like adornments. Like some of our white ladies, they also use paint. Their visit to Washington is at the instance of the government to see about the sale of their lands to the United States, which, when the tribes were visited in Nebraska by the Commissioner last summer, they were averse to doing. Among the Indians west of Missouri and Iowa are to be found some educated men, and others who are able by the cultivation of the soil to subsist themselves. Among them, too, are some professors of religion. But the mass of the Indian tribes are indolent and intemperate, which suggests the idea of colonizing them under some one government, and teaching them the arts of peace.

#### Death of a Mexican Volunteer.

Columbus P. Evans, formerly editor of the Wilmington, Delaware, Republican, Mayor of Wilmington, and a soldier of the Mexican war, died at West Chester, Pa., on Sunday of last week. He was a younger brother of Senator Evans, the well known editor of the Village Record. He was a second lieutenant of the Delaware troops in the war, and for his bravery at the battle of Churubusco, was honored with the brevet of Captain by the government, and with the present of a splendid sword by the Delaware Legislature. The captain and first lieutenant of his company being absent during the battle referred to, he took command, led his men into the fiercest of the conflict, and displayed great bravery.

The Mexican government appears to be getting excited at the attempts on the part of the filibusters from the United States, to dismember the Mexican territory. The Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs has been interrogating the Charge d'Affaires of the United States on the subject, to know why our government does not interfere to prevent such expeditions. The reason is very obvious: the government has a faithful set of public officers employed in some of our cities as custom house officers, who wink at such expeditions, and who are not rigidly called to account for their dereliction of duty, and dismissed from service when neglecting it. If dismissal were made the rule in all such cases of neglect, the vigilance of the officers would soon be sufficient to prevent such expeditions being fitted out in our ports.—Democratic Union.

A terrible accident occurred at New Orleans, on Sunday night week, at the French Opera House. The gallery fell during the performance, carrying away the second tier. Four persons were killed, and 50 wounded—many of them, it is thought, fatally.—The building was crowded to overflowing. The galleries were mostly filled with ladies. On giving way they fell suddenly, with a tremendous crash, precipitating the occupants to the parquet, on the heads of those below. The screams were frightful and appalling.

The various religions, hospitals, prisons and almshouses of New York very nearly contain, in the aggregate, 5,700 inmates. The prevalence of this vice is a disgraceful feature of the city.

### Franklin County.

An old German residing in Lancaster lately dreamed a dream, as we learn from the Chambersburg Transcript, in which was revealed to him the location of large and rich deposits of gold near Chambersburg. Led by the directions revealed in his dream, although he had never been either in Cumberland or Franklin counties before, he commenced his pilgrimage to the spot, and found it, as indicated. He suddenly declares that every scene along the route was as familiar to him as if he had been in the habit of traversing it for years, and that the place of deposit was a perfect daguerotype of his mind's picture. He commenced the search for treasure, and found some "glittering stuff," but which did not prove to be gold. He then returned to Lancaster, and after some time succeeded in interesting Mr. Miley, of that place, in his enterprise. Mr. M. at first thought him insane, but finally was persuaded to accompany him to the place of hidden treasure. Mr. Miley then purchased five acres of the ground, and digging operations were commenced. An ore was soon obtained which seems to have been more satisfactory than that at first obtained, and which has since been taken to Philadelphia for analysis. The result is not yet known. Meantime the matter has produced no little sensation in the neighborhood.

The planet Venus, which for some months past has been so brilliantly shining in the S. W., has come into a line, or into inferior conjunction, with the sun, and therefore during the remainder of the year will not be visible in the evening. Beautiful as the light of this planet always is, it has seemed to us, since the beginning of January, even more so than usual.

But, nearly simultaneously with the disappearance of this luminary from the western sky, Mars reappears in the east, in opposition having taken place on the 26th.—These appearances occur at intervals of about two years, and as this planet when most remote is about two hundred and forty millions of miles from the earth, and when nearest only one-fifth of that distance, the change in its apparent size and light is of course very great. Nevertheless, although now at the least distance from us that it will be until 1856, the planet is not as near as it was in the oppositions that happened some years since. It is, however, very conspicuous in the east, shining with a deep red light, and rising as the sun sets.—Boston Trav.

At the West, pork is the great idea—there the pig plays his uctuous part. Think what wonders came from the first grasshopper, carried perhaps by a bird and sowed on the banks of the Rhine! What coal has been to New England, wheat to the Nile, or peaches to New Jersey, pork has been to the West. The largest owner of pigs is the hero of the prairie.

Serious Fire.—The Roman Catholic church at Altam, Ill., and three dwelling houses, were destroyed by fire on the night of the 27th ult. Loss estimated at from 20,000 to \$25,000—insured for \$4,000.

A Montreal paper states that 1500 persons took the teetotal pledge on Sunday, the 12th ult. in St. Patrick's church in that city.

Accidents.—A man, name unknown, was killed on Wednesday morning week, on the Harrisburg branch road above Columbia. He was in company with another person at the time.

A man named John Kimes was run over near Penningtonville, and instantly killed. He was very much intoxicated and would not keep off the track, although cautioned several times to do so.

Turing Time.—According to the Triennial Assessment, published by the Commissioners of Philadelphia county, there are but three thousand six hundred and thirty gold watches in the city and county! In Walnut Ward there are but seven, and in Cedar Ward only fourteen! At this rate, the gaudy, immense cables dangling from every foot, must be bogus, and hitched to a "turnip," truly.

An American Officer in the Turkish Service.—A letter from Constantinople says: "A large number of Polish officers have been sent to the Georgian frontier to help fight the Muscovites. Mr. Bonafanti, of New York, formerly of the American volunteers in Mexico, has been sent to the same place, with the rank of Major. He has also received the name of Nevris Bey."

To make one of the finest Cashmere shawls requires the work of a family for a lifetime. They sell, in Cashmere itself, for five thousand dollars.

The mortality among the London missionaries is as great as it is among those in foreign countries; and there are some districts of the metropolis as fatal to the missionaries, that it has become a question with the society whether it has the right to send men into them.

A correspondent of the Franklin county (Vt.) Herald, while stopping at a hotel in one of the most populous towns in Vermont, took pains to count the oaths which were spoken in his hearing. The names of the dirty were profanely spoken on Monday, 126 times; Tuesday, 297; Wednesday, 148; Thursday, 300; Friday, 101; Saturday, 265; and Sunday, 331.—The prevalence of this vice is a disgraceful feature of the city.

### Four Days Later from Europe.

The steamer Ados has arrived at Boston, bringing London and Liverpool dates of February 14th. We have annexed a telegraphic summary of her news:

Lord John Russell stated in the House of Commons, that arrangements had been made between the English and French Ambassadors as to the course to be taken by the combined fleets. He also stated that the Government had no reason to be dissatisfied with Count Orloff's mission to Austria. The object was to secure the neutrality of Austria in case of war, but it had failed.

The British Government has chartered twelve steamers to convey troops to Malta. It is reported that Lord Raglan is to have the chief command of the forces sent to Turkey, and the Duke of Cambridge, Earl Cardigan, Generals Evans and Broderick are to have appointments.

The French Government continues its preparations for war with the greatest activity. The fleet had been ordered to sea immediately.

At Paris on Monday the Bourse was very firm. The report that the Emperor of Austria would make common cause with the Western Powers if the Russians crossed the Danube had produced an important rise in the funds. Three's closed at 69 1/2. It is confidently announced that a manifesto signed by Nesselrode is shortly expected at Vienna, in which the Czar will announce his final intentions.

At Kalafat the Russians had made an advance movement, but active operations would not commence till March. It was reported that a serious conflict had occurred at Tognati, attended with great loss on both sides. The Turks afterward fell back on Kalafat.

Kalafat was invested by an army of 60,000 Russians. The Czar had given orders to his generals to drive the Turkish out of Lesser Wallachia without further delay.

Advices from Kralova state that bad weather alone prevented the Russians from attacking Kalafat.

The Turks were forming a camp of 40,000 men on the sea of Maruora, near Constantinople.

Gen. Guryon had commenced offensive operations against the Russians in Asia.

Dates from Vienna to the 10th give the details of a conflict at Gurgovo on the 5th of February. Eight hundred Turks, with eight gunboats and four sailing vessels, crossed the Danube early in the morning and landed near the quarantine building, arranging themselves in line of battle. Two battalions of Russians opened a murderous fire, lasting three hours, and forcing the Turks finally to retreat to Rutzchuck. The Russians also suffered severely.

A despatch from Trebizond, dated February 15, states that Schamyl, with ten thousand men, is marching against Scutab, an important military position of the Russians.

#### The Old Soldiers and the Bounty Land.

We are sorry to announce that the land committee in Congress, has reported adversely to the petition of the soldiers of 1812, asking bounty lands for their services, adopting as their report, the letter of the Secretary of the Interior on that subject, though the measure was strongly urged by Mr. Wilson, Commissioner of the Land Office, in his report to Congress. The chief objection is that it will require eighty millions of acres to satisfy these claims, and this one consideration, with some few others of little importance, has influenced them in refusing this act of justice to men who perished their lives and fortunes in defence of an insulated country. The soldiers of the Revolution have had land granted them—our army in Mexico has been paid, and common justice and common decency require that the veterans of 1812 should not be overlooked. Suppose it will take eighty millions of acres? Have we not plenty?

And even though it took our last acre, and drained our Treasury, our honest debts should be paid, and no insulting discriminations should be made between soldiers of one war and those of another. Those of the Revolution fought to achieve liberty—those of 1812, to preserve it; and where is the mighty difference which causes us to lavish honors and lands upon the one and turn a deaf ear to the other? Surely, he is no more a patriot who funds a nation, than he who, when founded, protects it from the encroachments of stronger ones. The principle is the same, and why not the reward?

But if we cannot spare the land, why should we, by passing the Homestead Bill, give it as a gratuity when we need it to pay our debts? In the one case we do an act of justice, and in the other we are generous at the expense of our national honor. Look on both sides of the case. On one side we have ranks of worn and scarred veterans, who when our country had been insulted, gallantly forsook their hearths, and battled manfully to erase the stain; on the other we have men who never so much as raised an arm or uttered a word for their country's good. Now who most deserves our surplus land? Assuredly the soldier.

It is most deplorable that this matter was not arranged long ago. For forty years these debts have remained unpaid, and many of those brave men have died in beds of poverty and wretchedness, while those who amassed wealth by their exertions and enjoyed the sweets of those liberties they preserved, have passed by with scarce a thought of the heroes' fate. Many a man whose name has been forgotten, was an actor in scenes of heroism which would have immortalized him, had they been done in some favorable time, and whose deeds have been neglected by an ungrateful republic.

Let justice be done now, even though it be late, and rather let our lands be disposed of in paying those who won them, than in making political capital for ambitious statesmen.—Harr. Tel.

A fire broke out in the night of the 5th ult. in the Public Lunatic Asylum of Bergen, Norway. The firemen were immediately on the spot, but the conflagration spread with such extraordinary rapidity, that all efforts to get the fire under proved unavailing. There was not even time to get all the 265 patients out. Out of that number 22 were not to be found, and must have perished in the flames.

### CONGRESS.

The Nebraska bill was taken up. Mr. Cass spoke half past three, defining his position on the subject generally. He would vote for the bill.

Mr. Cooper said he would necessarily be absent for some days, and was compelled to avail himself of this late hour to express his views. This was a measure fraught with evil. Its passage would revive all the agitation and excitement before experienced on the slavery question. Its passage might not be followed at the North by violent outbreak or resistance to the laws, but it would nevertheless produce a deeper and more universal reprobation than any other act could possibly do.

Mr. Brodhead said as his colleague would be absent to-morrow, and would not be present when he spoke, he desired to ask his colleague why it was, if he considered the Missouri Compromise so good, just, wise and constitutional a measure, that he in 1850, on every occasion, voted for the Wilmot proviso, and against extending the Missouri line to the new territories.

Mr. Cooper said he voted for the Wilmot proviso, in 1850, because he was under instructions from his Legislature to do so. He voted against the Missouri compromise to territories, because it was agreed, in committee of thirteen, to vote the measures through without amendment. There were other reasons besides—that he did not believe it was ever supposed by those who established the Missouri line that there would be a further acquisition of territory, and therefore that line was never intended to be extended to any other territory.

Mr. Brodhead said that six years ago he made a speech on this subject, in which he advocated the very principles of this bill. He might therefore have contented himself with a silent vote; but as his colleague had opposed the bill, he felt it somewhat obligatory on him to express his views. He was sorry that he and his colleague differed. He intended to show that the effect and intention of the Compromise of 1850 was to abrogate the Missouri Compromise. He had hoped, and was sorry to be disappointed, that at least one Northern whig would have voted for this bill, and that that whig would be his colleague. Adjourned at 5 o'clock.

#### Terrible Explosion and Frightful Loss of Life.

HARTFORD, March 2.—At two o'clock to-day the new steam boiler in Fales & Gray's car factory exploded, destroying the blacksmith shop and engine room, and badly shattering the main building. Over 100 persons were in that part of the building. The explosion was terrible, wrenching the powerful machinery, breaking the boilers, and prostrating the walls and roof. The citizens were quickly on the spot to rescue the sufferers, nine of whom were instantly killed, and seven have since died. Many others are badly injured, some of whom will die. The boiler was a new one of 50 horse power, and built in the best manner. Over 300 persons were employed in the whole building, and those killed were chiefly employed in the blacksmith shop.

The scene was heart-rending. Hundreds of the wives and children of the workmen rushed to the spot, venting their grief in tears and piteous cries. The excitement spread to the school in the South District, attended by the children of the workmen, who were at once dismissed in consequence of their distress. The victims were horribly mutilated, and in some instances scarcely recognizable.

At 5 o'clock every one had been extricated from the ruins; and it is supposed that the wounded will exceed 50.

A coroner's jury was immediately summoned, and proceeded to investigate the disaster. The estimated loss of the building and machinery is \$30,000.

The Boston Transcript tells an interesting story of the marriage of the late Russian minister. Mr. Rodiceo, it appears, was one day walking with a friend towards Georgetown Heights, when he passed a boarding-school for young ladies, and was attracted by a fair girl of sixteen, who stood swinging her bag, and talking with animation to some of her companions. "Who is that beautiful girl? Who is she?" eagerly asked he; but his friend could not inform him. The door opened, and in he went to her books and slate—all unconsciously of the daguerotype that glimpe had left on the heart of the grave Russian Minister. The next day, and the day following, saw him taking the same walk, which subsided to a very slow step as he approached the building and looked earnestly at every door and window. May-day was at hand, and was to be celebrated, as usual in the school, by the usual festivities, and the choice of a Queen from among the number; and this year the floral royalty happened to fall on Miss Harriet Williams, the very girl who had so instantly enthroned herself in the admiration of the foreigner. Just before May-day, the principal was surprised to receive a note from the Russian envoy at Washington, expressing great interest in education, and begging permission to be present at the festival of May-day, which it would give him participation pleasure, as a stranger to the customs of the country, to witness. Consent, of course, was very graciously granted, and the occasion was as charming as youth and flowers always make it. At the end of the term, Miss Harriet announced that she would not attend school any more. "What not graduate?" oh, why not? Are you going away?" But she shook her head, and in a few weeks was the wife of the Russian Minister. She has accompanied her husband once or twice to Russia, where she was very much admired, and known as the "American Rose."

The best conundrum of the season is the following:—What is the difference between an attempted homicide and a Clorax?—One is a killing, the other is a kill with intent to kill.



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**SHERIFFALTY.**  
**A**T the urgent solicitations of many friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the next Election, subject to the Valid Nominating Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be elected and installed, I pledge myself to discharge my duties impartially, to the best of my ability and without partiality.  
 JOSEPH BAKER,  
 Germany township, Nov. 28.

**FRIENDS** & Fellow-Citizens of the County of Adams—I have never before solicited your votes for any public station, and now present myself to your consideration as a candidate for the Office of SHERIFF, from confident hope and assurance of receiving from

on a cordial, generous, and liberal support. And I would most respectfully ask a nomination from my Whig friends, when assembled in County Convention. If elected, I will endeavor to execute the duties with promptness, lenity, and impartiality, and all my efforts shall be directed towards a faithful discharge of duty.

SAMUEL E. HALE,  
Cumberland township, Dec. 26.

himself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF at the next Election, and respectively ask the support of his fellow-citizens. If elected, I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the Office with fidelity and impartiality.

ISAAC NEELY.

Freedom township, Dec. 26.

To the Voters of Adams County :

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—At the solicitation

I, numerous friends, I offer myself  
for consideration for the office of SHERIFF  
at the next Election. Should I be elected,  
it will be my aim to acknowledge the favor  
endeavoring to discharge the duties of the  
office promptly and with fidelity.

HENRY THOMAS.  
Straban township, Dec. 19.

THE undersigned will be a candidate for  
the Office of SHERIFF at the next Elec-  
tion, subject to the decision of the White Town

Convention, and respectfully solicits the favorable consideration and support of his friends, pledging himself, if nominated and elected, to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and impartiality.

JOHN L. TATE.

Gettysburg, Oct. 24.

**T**HROUGH the encouragement of a number of friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the Office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the White County Convention, to be

**YELLOW-CITIZENS**—At the request of many friends I again offer myself as a candidate for the next **SILVERIFALITY** of Adams county, subject to the decision of the Whig Convention, and pledge myself, if nominated and elected, to perform the duties of the Office to the best of my ability.

and elected, to discharge the duties of the office satisfactorily to all.

DANIEL MINNIGH,  
Latimore township, Nov. 7.

**T**HROUGH the encouragement of a number of friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the Office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention. I therefore, respectfully solicit your votes and influence. Should I succeed in the nomination, and be elected, no effort or exertions on

My part shall be spared, by a faithful and impartial performance of the duties thereof, to convince my sense of your kindness and confidence.

DAVID NEWCOMMER,  
East Berlin, Nov. 28.

**T**HE undersigned will be a candidate for the Office of SHERIFF, at the ensuing election. Subject to the decision of the White County Convention, and respectfully soliciting a liberal support from the Voters of Adams County, and when elected will promise to faithfully discharge the duties of the Office.

THROUGH the encouragement of a number of friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention—pledging myself, if nominated and elected, to perform the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

GEORGE B. THOMAS

BY the encouragement of numerous friends, I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for the Office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention, and respectfully ask the support of my fellow citizens.

J. F. KOELLER.

Abbotstown, Jan. 2.

THE generous and cordial support I received on former occasions, has encouraged me to present myself again to your consideration and that of the Whig County Convention, as a candidate for the Office of REGISTER & REORDER of Adams county at the next Election, and I therefore respectfully solicit your votes and influence. Should I succeed in the nomination and be elected, no effort or expense

ons on my part shall be spared, by a faithful and impartial performance of the duties thereof, to evince my sense of your kindness and confidence.

JOHN L. GUBERNATOR.  
Comstock town-ship, Nov. 14. 44

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**THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE FOR  
Register and Recorder.**  
To the Voters of Adams County:  
CLAY M. GUBERNATOR.

DAVID McCREARY offers himself as a Candidate for the office of REGISTER and RECORDER, soliciting the nomination at the Whig County Convention. In doing so I make no profession of a superabundance of patriotism, as the foundation of my desire to serve the people of Adams county, but will only say that if elected I will discharge the duties of the office in an honest and satisfactory manner.

Feb. 13.

I, \_\_\_\_\_, undersigned, will be a candidate for  
 the Office of REGISTER and RECORDER,  
 subject to the decision of the Whig County  
 convention, and respectfully solicits the support  
 of his fellow-citizens.  
 ALEXANDER COBEAN.  
 Gettysburg, Dec. 5, 1860.

elected, and charges himself, it nominated  
 to discharge the duties of the Office  
 with fidelity and impartiality.  
**JACOB FULWEILER,**  
 Franklin township, Feb. 20, 1c

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## Mr. Ellis' Remarks.

On offering a substitute for the Prohibitory Liquor Law, in the House of Representatives of this State, Feb. 23, 1854.

## Mr. ELLIS said:

Mr. Speaker, it is not my intention to occupy much of the time of the House, in relation to this subject. I desire simply to state, why the bill framed as it now is, can not receive my support, and I do so from the fact that I desire not to be misunderstood here or elsewhere. I cannot shut my eyes, sir, to the fact that, by this Legislature the question of prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage has to be met. I cannot fail to see that the people desire to have this disturbed and disturbing question put to rest. Such being the case, then, it behooves every gentleman here to meet the issue manfully and honestly. I intend to meet it as I have every question which has come before us, and as I trust in God I may have moral courage to meet all other questions which may hereafter come before us, under a full sense of my duty as a legislator—of my duty to my constituents and to my God.

It is undeniably true, sir, that the intelligence, principles and tone of a people are reflected in the character of their laws and institutions. It is also true, sir, that the people of that State whose laws are oppressive or highly restrictive, are either exceedingly ignorant or exceedingly immoral. Their ignorance on the one hand teaching them to submit to the arbitrary dictates of their rulers, or their immorality on the other, rendering necessary the enactment of laws suited to their lamentable condition. But I have yet to learn that Pennsylvanians are either ignorant or immoral—that they require the enactment of arbitrary, restrictive, despotic laws for their government. I have ever felt and believed that, in a government like ours—having for its basis the public will—being guided and controlled in all its departments by an intelligence originating with the people itself, the reflection of their happiness—their safety—their tranquility is to be found in the wisdom, as well as in the wisdom of their laws. Sir, it is a fundamental principle in our government, that no branch thereof shall in any way be independent of the people. To them legitimately belongs the controlling power over the whole; and no change in laws to which they have been long accustomed—no departure from usage, rendered hoary by age, should ever be attempted by their representatives, until the people, by their fiat, have determined that an exigency really exists, requiring such change and departure necessary. Now, sir, the friends of this bill, I doubt not, are actuated by a sincere love of humanity—they hope through it to achieve a species of high moral reform. I honor their motives. I do not undervalue their efforts. I appreciate highly every endeavor to obtain entire and legitimate freedom of mind and body from every kind of thralldom, or to develop the social and domestic patriotism of humanity, and I would bid God speed to that species of high moral reform, springing from the reaction of nature against unnatural evil, which, apart from any enforcement of arbitrary folly or fanaticism, would effectually destroy all immorality, but, before I yield assent to matters of legislation intended to produce those results, I must be well satisfied and convinced they will accomplish the intention desired.

Sir, I oppose the original bill because it is designed to become a law without first allowing the people to determine by ballot whether such a law shall be enacted. A vote on the repeal of the law will not guarantee its repeal, although a large majority in favor of that repeal may have been cast. Gentlemen will choose rather to be guided by the vote of their own districts, than by the aggregate vote. I shall vote against it, sir, because it strikes down and destroys the first section of the bill of rights, the inherent and inalienable right of acquiring, possessing and protecting property—because it destroys the security of the people in their possessions guaranteed by the eighth section of the bill of rights—because it provides not for compensation for the vast amount of property, real, personal and mixed, which its operation will undeniably drive out of use, and consequently destroy—because it prevents the authorized manufacturer from selling liquors to persons out of the State, or even beyond his immediate city or township—because it contains the elements of its own dissolution, and can never be placed on the statute book—can never become a "finality"—because it destroys the venerable principle of law, that every one is innocent until proven guilty, by requiring the accused to establish his innocence—because I hold that the question of prohibition belongs legitimately to the people—that with their proper disposition lies—that they should be called upon to express their fiat on the measure in the manner I have proposed. Because, in my opinion, the plan proposed to correct the intemperance of our land is defective—is wrong; it will never accomplish the desired end. You can never correct the appetite, merely by throwing obstacles in the way of obtaining liquor. You can never strengthen the weak, or raise the moral courage and self-esteem of the imbecile, merely by punishing him when he fails to resist temptation; other means must be taken. Harsh legal exactions have never purified—will never purify the moral atmosphere. Christianity, containing as it does, the very highest incentives to all that is noble, wise and good, is based upon the opposite of all that is harsh and restrictive; and instead of incarceration, stripes and punishments, it dictates love, mercy and forgiveness. Shall we, then, in our superior wisdom, overlook the workings of that system, and by opposite means and opposite measures, endeavor to accomplish like results? I should think not—I should think not. Sir, the time is not yet here, but surely will come, when the poor imbecile of our land, instead of being pitiful objects, subject to punishment for their weakness, will be treated as your equals are now treated—will be educated and trained into the power to resist temptation and to controlling their appetites. But that time is not yet. Now, sir, there are the reasons why I moved to amend the bill—to offer a substitute for a substitute, which, in my opinion, should meet the approval of every one not actuated by an over-due sense of zeal. In my opinion, sir, it is entirely well adapted to the purpose, and it is the position of the great body of the people, as testified by them in the daily daily, equal and equal, and equal.

## The European War and its Effects on Breadstuffs.

The almost certain expectation of war in Europe has been for some time the basis upon which heavy transactions in breadstuffs rested, independent of the actual demand or supply. The indications of a protracted war in the East have induced speculation, and it is a question to be seriously considered, "whether the actual demand in the event of this war will in reality justify the high figure which breadstuffs has reached?" The report of tolerable crops in Europe, and the immense product in America, certainly assure us, that in the event of a legitimate demand incident to an actual and prolonged war, prices are not likely to reach the point of value which they have touched under the influence of speculation. The contemplated war cannot become maritime, so long as France and England are combined, or even neutral.

The policy of Russia is not to engage in hostilities with the Western powers at all, more especially by invasion of their territory. The czar will turn his invading force upon Turkey, and employ his reserve in protecting his own empire. His great aim is to guard his western line from attack, and to that end Austria, under his direction, will remain neutral. The neutrality of Austria is now made the basis for that of Prussia. Prussia and Austria neutral, and Russia has an impassable bulwark against invasion by the Western powers. A course, by either Austria or Prussia in favor of Russia, would in reality weaken the czar, as, in that event, he would be exposed to invasion over their territory, and would have to aid them in resisting the land forces of the Allies. But Austria and Prussia neutral, Russia saves her frontier, her forces, and her means, and has nothing to do but hold possession of the occupied provinces, and throw her whole power on Turkey. The war consequently becomes a land war in the East. Having very little commerce, Russia will not feel the naval power of England, while the general interruption of the Colonial and Eastern trade of Great Britain will work decidedly to her detriment.

Under such a state of affairs, we cannot see the cause for the extremely high price which American breadstuffs have reached. It is evident, also, that the speculative basis upon which those prices rested, is giving way under the necessity for actual capital to sustain them. Immense quantities of produce are held in Europe and America in speculative hands, and the necessity of realizing will force holders on the market. This may be followed by a reaction, and prices would in such case decline. The whole tenor of our foreign advices evidences this, for it will be recollected that breadstuffs advanced and cotton declined at the time when peace was deemed certain, and that breadstuffs declined and cotton advanced simultaneously with the last advices proclaiming the termination of negotiations and certainty of war. We have always regarded the Eastern question as merely one of time. Russia is bent on war. She will take care to confine it to the East, and place Prussia and Austria in a neutral position to protect her western line. The war was thus limited to the East, and not being maritime, its consequences will not, in our opinion, justify the high prices anticipated by speculation.

On Sunday night, a riot occurred at a disorderly dance house at the Five Points, New York, between the inmates and the police. It appears the police summoned the inmates of the house to surrender, but the response was a discharge of fire-arms, which took effect in the breast of one Martin Waters. The chances are against his recovery. The police at length effected an entrance at the rear door, in the face of a shower of stones, bricks, and other missiles, and succeeded in bringing the ruffians to terms. Twelve of their number, including Tim Connelly, the proprietor, were taken to jail, and the remainder put to flight. The encounter is said to have been one of the most desperate in the annals of that bad neighborhood.

Rascality Among Seamen.—Six sailors were recently sentenced in Liverpool to two months' imprisonment for robbing emigrants and their fellow seamen on board the packet ship Universe. The trial disclosed an organized plan of plunder which has been for months, if not for years, in successful operation, and embraced a large number of confederates. The course of action has been to ship at Liverpool on different emigrant vessels in gangs of four to six each, take every opportunity to steal from the emigrants money, and all effects of any value; on reaching New York to join other ships bound for Liverpool, and in the same way plunder their passengers and crews.

Opportunities for mixing freely with the passengers in the steerage have enabled them to carry on this nefarious system to almost any extent.

Pranks on Immigrants.—The N. York Tribune exposes the pranks perpetrated on immigrants in that city, by persons who appear to be growing rich by their illegal gains. They sell through tickets to the far western cities, and give the unsuspecting immigrant a ticket which will carry him only half the distance. He is unable, therefore, to proceed on his journey or to go back and recover his money. One of the persons engaged in this business in New York has recently purchased a \$50,000 country seat. The British Attorney is now endeavoring to break up this fraudulent business by arresting the parties.

Some of the Western railroads have commenced prosecutions.

Banks of Indiana.—We learn from the State Sentinel that nineteen new banks, with a capital of nearly seven millions of dollars, have recently commenced business in that State. The whole number of Free Banks now in Indiana is forty-eight, with a nominal capital of \$15,000,000.

Florida.—While every mail from the North, says the Florida Republican, brings reports of the increasing severity of the winter in that locality, we in Florida are, as it were, basking in the sunshine of summer. Trees are beginning to put forth their buds, and will soon be clothed in their verdant robes. The rice and other crops are already in full bloom in the gardens of our officers, and the pasture of the State is now in the green.



## THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, March 6, 1854.

## A Gentle Hint.

Our engagements this spring render it necessary that we should call upon those of our subscribers who have not paid us anything for the "Sentinel" for several years, to "give us a lift." Our thanks are due to those who have regularly cheered us with their payments—we should have had difficulty without them. But there are many who, probably without thinking of the necessity we have for money to carry on our business, withhold what we know they would cheerfully pay, would they call the fact to their mind. Of such, therefore, we would ask that they, during the present month, be kind enough to let us have at least a part of their indebtedness. "Many a mickle makes a muckle." Money can be forwarded by mail at our risk, if no other opportunity presents itself. We hope that attention will be paid to this.

The bill to re-charter the Bank of Gettysburg, passed the Senate of this State on Tuesday last, by a vote of 16 to 8.

The Nebraska bill was ordered to be engrossed for a final reading, (which is tantamount to a passage,) in the Senate of the U. States, on Thursday night, by a vote of 20 to 12.

The Native American State Convention met at Harrisburg on Wednesday, and nominated Benjamin Rush Bradford, of Beaver county, for Governor; Thomas H. Baird, of Washington county, for Supreme Judge; and B. M. Spicer, of Bucks county, for Canal Commissioner.

The Democratic State Convention to nominate a candidate for Governor, &c., is to meet at Harrisburg, on Wednesday next, the 8th; and the Whig Convention on Wednesday the 15th. The Hall of the House of Representatives has been granted to both Conventions for their meetings.

Prohibitory Liquor Bill. The House of Representatives, on Thursday, voted down the substitute offered by Mr. ELLIS for the original Prohibitory Liquor bill, 67 to 27; and, on Friday, struck out the enacting clause of the latter, 52 to 41—which is a virtual defeat of the law for the present. We presume, however, it will be revived again.

Celebration at Philadelphia. There is to be at Philadelphia on Friday and Saturday next, a grand festival to celebrate the consolidation of the various municipal corporations in the county into one great City, which has just become a law; both Houses of the Legislature have been invited to be the guests of the City of Philadelphia on that occasion. The invitation has been accepted by the Legislature—so that we suppose they will have a "glorious time" of it.

The Scene Closed. The celebrated Gardiner trial, which has been going on for a long time at Washington, was brought to a close at 11 o'clock on Friday last, by a verdict of "guilty." Judge Crawford at once sentenced him to an imprisonment of ten years in the Penitentiary. He was removed to prison; and in a few minutes was seized with convulsions, and died about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. There was a rumor prevalent that he had taken poison; but nothing positive was known on the subject. A post mortem examination was to be had.

The offense charged against him, was perjury, in obtaining a large claim against the Government, under the Treaty with Mexico, which for the ingenious manner in which it was obtained, the enormity of the fraud, and all the circumstances surrounding it, is almost without a parallel. He was a man of considerable talent, and unsurpassed shrewdness, but the result must convince all men, as Judge Crawford properly remarked, "if they will trample on laws human and divine, they shall suffer for it."

A card in the Washington papers announces that the difficulty which lately occurred between ex-Senator Clemens and the Hon. W. P. Harris, a member of the House of Representatives, has been amicably settled.

A. O. Nichols, Esq., Editor of the Washington "Union," has been elected Printer to the House of Representatives, for the remainder of the present Congress, in room of Gen. Armstrong, deceased.

Ladies are not admitted to the floor of the Senate, this session. General Howe, the other day, tried by resolution to introduce them, as in the days of Clay, Calhoun and Webster. Senator Weller was willing to admit them, if they would only keep quiet, but a majority were inexcusable, and the gentle auditors were obliged to make the best of their disappointment. So they pushed into the reporters' gallery, to be seated by their proximity those hardy grubbing gentlemen of the quill, who were striving to catch and retain the glowing words of Everett.

In Russia, if a carriage is driven over any person and injures him, whatever may be the means of the injury, the person is held to the injury, and the driver, if a Russian, is sentenced to be a soldier.

## Borough Election.

The amendment to the Charter of the Borough of Gettysburg, which had passed both Houses of the Legislature, was signed by the Governor, and is now a law. Under the provisions of the amended Charter and new Borough Act, there will be but one election this Spring, to wit: on Friday the 17th inst., at which time the following officers will be elected:

One Burgess, to serve one year.  
Two Councilmen, to serve three years.  
Two School Directors.  
One Judge of Elections.  
Two Inspectors.  
One Assessor.  
Two Constables.

The office of Street and Road Commissioner is abolished, the care of the streets, alleys, &c., devolving upon the Council, who are authorized to appoint Street Graders and such other officers as may be necessary to carry into effect the laws and regulations of the Borough. The charter, as it now stands, gives new and extended powers to the Borough authorities, which, if judiciously exercised, cannot fail to work well. In order that our citizens may be fully informed as to the Corporate laws and regulations to which they are now subject, the Council have ordered them to be arranged and prepared for publication in pamphlet form.—Star.

Sudden Death.—Mr. Gabriel Heuneman, an old citizen of Westminster, Md., partook of a hearty breakfast on Wednesday morning, and soon after, feeling unwell, laid down, and was a corpse in five minutes. His disease is supposed to have been apoplexy.

Extensive Mail Robberies.—Mr. Millbrook, a special Post Office Agent, has just detected at New Haven, an extensive and bold mail robber of the name of R. A. Smith. He was a baggage master in the employ of the New Haven and Springfield Railroad Company, and his robberies, which have been carried on for some months, exceed \$100,000!

Representatives from Nebraska.—A number of Indian chiefs from Nebraska have arrived at Washington, in charge of Major Gatewood. They are said to be tall, good looking Indians, of light complexion, and respectfully dressed, according to the red man's idea, some wearing red, some blue, and other colored blankets, heavy ear-bobs, head dresses, necklaces of the claws of the grizzly bear, and such like adornments.—Like some of our white ladies, they also use paint. Their visit to Washington is at the instance of the government to see about the sale of their lands to the United States, which, when the tribes were visited in Nebraska by the Commissioner last summer, they were averse to doing. Among the Indians west of Missouri and Iowa are to be found some educated men, and others who are able by the cultivation of the soil to subsist themselves. Among them, too, are some professors of religion. But the mass of the Indian tribes are indolent and intemperate, which suggests the idea of colonizing them under some one government, and teaching them the arts of peace.

Death of a Mexican Volunteer. Columbus P. Evans, formerly editor of the Wilmington, Delaware, Republican, Mayor of Wilmington, and a soldier of the Mexican war, died at West Chester, Pa., on Sunday last week. He was a younger brother of Senator Evans, the well known editor of the Village Record. He was a second lieutenant of the Delaware troops in the war, and for his bravery at the battle of Churubusco, was honored with the brevet of Captain by the government, and with the present of a splendid sword by the Delaware Legislature. The captain and first lieutenant of his company being absent during the battle referred to, he took command, led his men into the fiercest of the conflict, and displayed great bravery.

The Mexican government appears to be getting excited at the attempts on the part of the filibusters from the United States, to dismember the Mexican territory. The Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs has been interrogating the Charge d'Affaires of the United States on the subject, to know why our government does not interfere to prevent such expeditions. The reason is very obvious: the government has a faithless set of public officers employed in some of our cities as custom house officers, who wink at such expeditions, and who are not rightly called to account for their dereliction of duty, and dismissed from service when neglecting it. If dismissal were made the rule in all such cases of neglect, the vigilance of the officers would soon be sufficient to prevent such expeditions being fitted out in our ports.—Democratic Union.

A terrible accident occurred at New Orleans, on Sunday night week, at the French Opera House. The gallery fell during the performance, carrying away the second tier. Four persons were killed, and 56 wounded—many of them, it is thought, fatally. The building was crowded to overflowing. The galleries were mostly filled with ladies. On giving way they fell suddenly, with a tremendous crash, precipitating the occupants to the parquet, on the heads of those below. The scenes were frightful and appalling.

The various asylums, hospitals, prisons and almshouses of New York city now contain, in the aggregate, 2,700 inmates. The prevalence of this vice is a disgraceful feature of the age.

## Franklin County.

An old German residing in Lancaster lately "dreamed a dream," as we learn from the Chambersburg Transcript, in which was revealed to him the location of large and rich deposits of gold near Chambersburg. Led by the directions revealed in his dream, although he had never been either in Cumberland or Franklin counties before, he commenced his pilgrimage to the spot, and found it as indicated. He solemnly declares that every scene along the route was as familiar to him as if he had been in the habit of traversing it for years, and that the place of deposit was a perfect daguerreotype of his mind's picture. He commenced the search for treasure and found some "shining stuff," but which did not prove to be gold. If he then returned to Lancaster, and after some time succeeded in interesting Mr. Miley, of that place, in his enterprise. Mr. M. at first thought him insane, but finally was persuaded to accompany him to the place of hidden treasure. Mr. Miley then purchased five acres of the ground, and digging operations were commenced. An ore was soon obtained which seems to have been more satisfactory than that at first obtained, and which has since been taken to Philadelphia for analysis.—The result is not yet known. Meantime the matter has produced no little sensation in the neighborhood.

The planet Venus, which for some months past has been so brilliantly shining in the S. W., has come into a line, or into inferior conjunction, with the sun, and therefore during the remainder of the year will not be visible in the evening. Beautiful as the light of this planet always is, it has seemed to us, since the beginning of January, even more so than usual.—But, nearly simultaneously with the disappearance of this luminary from the western sky, Mars re-appears in the east, its opposition having taken place on the 26th.—These oppositions occur at intervals of about two years, and as this planet when most remote is about two hundred and forty millions of miles from the earth, and when nearest only one-fifth of that distance, the change in its apparent size and light is of course very great. Nevertheless, although now at the least distance from us that it will be until 1856, the planet is not as near as it was in the oppositions that happened some years since. It is, however, very conspicuous in the east, shining with a deep red light, and rising as the sun sets.—Boston Trav.

At the West, pork is the great idea—there the pig plays his unctuous part. Think what earloms came from the first grapestone, carried perhaps by a bird and sowed on the banks of the Rhine! What coal has been to New England, wheat to the Nile, or peaches to New Jersey, pork has been to the West. The largest owner of pigs is the hero of the prairie.

Serious Fire.—The Roman Catholic church at Alton, Ill., and three dwelling houses, were destroyed by fire on the night of the 27th ult. Loss estimated at from 20,000 to \$25,000—insured for \$4,000.

A Montreal paper states that 1500 persons took the teetotal pledge on Sunday, the 12th ult. in St. Patrick's church in that city.

Accidents.—A man, name unknown, was killed on Wednesday morning week, on the Harrisburg branch road above Columbia. He was in company with another person at the time.

A man named John Kimes was run over near Penningtonville, and instantly killed. He was very much intoxicated and would not keep off the track, although cautioned several times to do so.

Taking Time.—According to the Triennial Assessment, published by the Commissioners of Philadelphia county, there are but three thousand six hundred and thirty gold watches in the city and county! In Walnut Ward there are but seven, and in Cedar Ward only fourteen! At this rate, the gaudy, immense cables dangling from every fob, must be bogus, and hitched to a "turnip," truly.

An American Officer in the Turkish Service.—A letter from Constantinople says: "A large number of Polish officers have been sent to the Georgian frontier to help to fight the Muscovites. Mr. Bonfanti, of New York, formerly of the American volunteers in Mexico, has been sent to the same place, with the rank of Major. He has also received the name of Nevris Bey."

To make one of the finest Cashmere shawls requires the work of a family for a lifetime. They sell, in Cashmere itself, for five thousand dollars.

The mortality among the London missionaries is as great as it is among those in foreign countries; and there are some districts of the metropolis so fatal to the missionaries, that it has become a question with the society whether it has the right to send men into them.

A correspondent of the Franklin County (Vt.) Herald, while stopping at a hotel in one of the most populous towns in Vermont, took pains to count the oaths which were spoken in his hearing. The names of the dirty were profanely spoken on Monday, 134 times; Tuesday, 297; Wednesday, 118; Thursday, 209; Friday, 194; Saturday, 260; and Sunday, 331.—The prevalence of this vice is a disgraceful feature of the age.

## Four Days Later from Europe.

The steamer Andes has arrived at Boston, bringing London and Liverpool dates of February 13th. We have annexed a telegraphic summary of her news: Lord John Russell stated in the House of Commons, that arrangements had been made between the English and French Ambassadors as to the course to be taken by the combined fleets. He also stated that the Government had no reason to be dissatisfied with Count Orloff's mission to Austria. The object was to secure the neutrality of Austria in case of war, but it had failed.

The British Government has chartered twelve steamers to convey troops to Malta. It is reported that Lord Raglan is to have the chief command of the forces sent to Turkey, and the Duke of Cambridge, Earl Cardigan, Generals Erans and Brotherton are to have appointments.

The French Government continues its preparations for war with the greatest activity. The first fleet had been ordered to sea immediately. At Paris on Monday the Bourse was very firm. The report that the Emperor of Austria would make common cause with the Western Powers if the Russians crossed the Danube had produced an important rise in the funds. Three's closed at 69 1/2.

It is confidently announced that a manifesto signed by Nesselrode is shortly expected at Vienna, in which the czar will announce his final intentions. At Kalafat the Russians had made an advance movement, but active operations would not commence till March. It was reported that a serious conflict had occurred at Togni, attended with great loss on both sides. The Turks afterward fell back on Kalafat.

Kalafat was invested by an army of 60,000 Russians. The czar had given orders to his generals to drive the Turkish out of Lesser Wallachia without further delay. Advances from Krajova state that bad weather alone prevented the Russians from attacking Kalafat.

The Turks were forming a camp of 40,000 men on the sea of Marmora, near Constantinople. Gen. Guryon had commenced offensive operations against the Russians in Asia.

Dates from Vienna to the 10th give the details of a conflict at Giurgovo on the 5th of February. Eight hundred Turks, with eight gunboats and four sailing vessels, crossed the Danube early in the morning and landed near the quarantine building, arranging themselves in line of battle. Two battalions of Russians opened a murderous fire, lasting three hours, and forcing the Turks finally to retreat to Rutzchuck. The Russians also suffered severely.

A despatch from Trebizond, dated February 13, states that Schamyl, with ten thousand men, is marching against Senkabila, an important military position of the Russians.

The Old Soldiers and the Bounty Land. We are sorry to announce that the land committee in Congress, has reported adversely to the petition of the soldiers of 1812, asking bounty lands for their services, adopting as their report, the letter of the Secretary of the Interior on that subject, through the measure was strongly urged by Mr. Wilson, Commissioner of the Land Office, in his report to Congress. The chief objection is that it will require eighty millions of acres to satisfy these claims, and this one consideration, with some few others of little importance, has influenced them in refusing this act of justice to men who perilled their lives and fortunes in defence of an insulated country. The soldiers of the Revolution have had land granted them—our army in Mexico has been paid, and common justice and common decency require that the veterans of 1812 should not be overlooked. Suppose it will take eighty millions of acres? Have we not plenty? And even though it took our last acre, and drained our Treasury, our honest debts should be paid, and no insulting discriminations should be made between soldiers of one war and those of another. Those of the Revolution fought to achieve liberty—those of 1812, to preserve it; and where is the mighty difference which causes us to lavish honors and lands upon the one and turn a deaf ear to the other? Surely, he is no more a patriot who funds a nation, than he, who, when fomented, protects it from the encroachments of stronger ones. The principle is the same, and why not the reward?

But if we cannot spare the land, why should we, by passing the Homestead Bill, give it as a gratuity when we need it to pay our debts? In the one case we do an act of tardy justice and in the other we are generous at the expense of our national honor. Look on both sides of the case. On one side we have ranks of worn, and scarred veterans, who when our country had been insulted, gallantly fought their homes, and battled manfully to erase the stain; on the other we have men who never so much as raised an arm or uttered a word for their country's good. Now who most deserves our surplus land? Assuredly the soldier.

It is most disgraceful that this matter was not arranged long ago. For forty years these debts have remained unpaid, and many of those brave men have died in beds of poverty and wretchedness, while those who amassed wealth by their exertions and enjoyed the sweets of these liberties they purchased, have passed by with scarce a thought of the heroes' fate. Many a man whose name has been forgotten, was an actor in scenes of heroism which would have immortalized him, had they been done in some favorable time, and whose descriptions have been neglected by an ungrateful republic.

Let justice be done them now, even tho' it be late, and rather let our lands be disposed of in paying those who won them, than in making political capital for ambitious statesmen.—Harr. Trl.

A fire broke out in the night of the 5th ult., in the Public Lunatic Asylum of Bergen, Norway. The firemen were immediately on the spot, but the conflagration spread with such extraordinary rapidity, that all efforts to get the fire under, proved unavailing. There was not even time to get all the 268 patients out. Out of that number 22 were not to be found, and must have perished in the flames.

The Geneva Gazette says that no less than sixteen male and female cars were broken on the Central Road week before last. They got full of frost, and snapped like like pistons.

## CONGRESS.

IN SENATE—FEB. 27.

The Nebraska bill was taken up. Mr. Cass spoke till half-past three, defining his position on the subject generally. He would vote for the bill.

Mr. Cooper said he would necessarily be absent for some days, and was compelled to avail himself of this late hour to express his views. This was a measure fraught with evil. Its passage would revive all the agitation and excitement before experienced on the slavery question. Its passage might not be followed at the North by violent outbreak or resistance to the laws, but it would nevertheless produce a deeper and more universal reprobation than any other act could possibly do.

Mr. Brodhead said as his colleague would be absent to-morrow, and would not be present when he spoke, he desired to ask his colleague why it was, if he considered the Missouri Compromise so good, just, wise, and constitutional a measure, that he in 1850, on every occasion, voted for the Wilnot proviso, and against extending the Missouri line to the new territories.

Mr. Cooper said he voted for the Wilnot proviso, in 1850, because he was under instructions from his Legislature to do so.—He voted against the Missouri compromise to territories, because it was agreed, in committee of thirteen, to vote the measures through without amendment. There were other reasons besides—that he did not believe it was ever supposed by those who established the Missouri line that there would be a further acquisition of territory, and therefore that line was never intended to be extended to any other territory.

Mr. Brodhead said that six years ago he made a speech on this subject, in which he advocated the very principles of this bill. He might therefore have contented himself with a silent vote; but as his colleague had opposed the bill, he felt it somewhat obligatory on him to express his views. He was sorry that he and his colleague differed.—He intended to show that the effect and intention of the Compromise of 1850 was to abrogate the Missouri Compromise. He had hoped, and was sorry to be disappointed, that at least one Northern whig would have voted for this bill, and that that whig would be his colleague. Adjourned at 5 o'clock.

## Terrible Explosion and Frightful Loss of Life.

HARTFORD, March 2.—At two o'clock to-day the new steam boiler in Fales & Gray's car factory exploded, destroying the blacksmith shop and engine room, and badly shattering the main building. Over 100 persons were in that part of the building. The explosion was terrific, wrenching the powerful machinery, breaking the timbers, and prostrating the walls and roof. The workmen were buried beneath the ruins.—The citizens were quickly on the spot to rescue the sufferers, nine of whom were instantly killed, and seven have since died. Many others are badly injured, some of whom will die. The boiler was a new one of 50 horse power, and built in the best manner. Over 300 persons were employed in the whole building, and those killed were chiefly employed in the blacksmith shop.

The scene was heart-rending. Hundreds of the wives and children of the workmen rushed to the spot, venting their grief in tears and piteous cries. The excitement spread to the schools in the South District, attended by the children of the workmen, who were at once dismissed in consequence of their distress. The victims were horribly mutilated, and in some instances scarcely recognizable.

At 5 o'clock every one had been extricated from the ruins, and it is supposed that the wounded will exceed 50.

A coroner's jury was immediately summoned and proceeded to investigate the disaster. The estimated loss of the building and machinery is \$30,000.

The Boston Transcript tells an interesting story of the marriage of the late Russian minister. M. Dolisco, it appears, was one day walking with a friend out towards Georgetown Heights, when he passed a boarding-school for young ladies, and was attracted by a fair girl of sixteen, who stood swinging her long, and talking with animation to some of her companions. "Who is that beautiful girl? Who is she?" eagerly asked he; but his friend could not inform him. The door opened, and in she went to her books and slate—all unconscious of the daguerreotype that glimpe had left on the heart of the grave Russian Minister. The next day, and the day following, saw him taking the same walk, which subsided to a very slow step as he approached the building and looked earnestly at every door and window. May-day was at hand, and was to be celebrated, as usual in the school, by the usual festivities, and the choice of a Queen from among the number; and this year the floral regatta happened to fall on Miss Harriet Williams, the very girl who had so intently enthralled herself in the admiration of the foreigner. Just before May-day, the principal was surprised to receive a note from the Russian envoy at Washington, expressing great interest in education, and begging permission to be present at the festival of May-day, which it would give him particular pleasure, as a stranger to the customs of the country, to witness. Consent, of course, was very graciously granted, and the occasion was as charming as youth and flowers always make it. At the end of the term, Miss Harriet announced that she would not attend school any more. "What not graduate? Oh, why not? Are you going away?" But she shook her head, laughed, and kept her own counsel, and in a few weeks was the wife of the Russian Minister. She has accompanied her husband once or twice to Russia, where she was very much admired, and known as the "American Rose."

The last commandment of the season is the following:—What is the difference between an attempted homicide and a Chinaman hog-butchery? One is assault with intent to kill, and the other is a kill with intent to kill.



# NEW HARDWARE STORE.

THE Subscribers would respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they have opened a **NEW HARDWARE STORE** Baltimore street, adjoining the residence of Mr. George C. Collins in which they are selling a large and general assortment of

**Hardware, Iron, Steel,**  
**GROCERIES,**  
**CUTLERY, COACH TRIMMINGS**  
**Spring, Axes, Saddlery,**  
**WOOD WARE, SHOE FINDINGS**  
**Paints, Oils, & Dye-Staffs,**  
and including every description of articles mentioned above, to which they invite the attention of Coach makers, Blacksmiths, Painters, Cabinet-makers, Shoemakers, Saddlers, and the public generally.

Our Stock having been selected with great care, and purchased for cash, we guarantee (for the full money), to dispose of every part off on as cheap terms as they can be purchased anywhere. We respectfully request a call from our

and earnestly solicit a share of public fa-  
vor, as we are determined to establish a charac-  
ter-selling Goods at low prices, and doing busi-  
ness on fair principles.

JOEL B. DANNER,  
DAVID ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, June 9.

**2,000 LADIES**

REwilling to certify that the HATHAWAY  
COOKING STOVE is the very best Stove  
in use, inasmuch as they will do more Cook-  
ing, Roasting and Baking, and do it with less la-  
bor, and last as long again as any other stove  
in use. The celebrated stoves are constant-  
ly kept for sale at a very reduced price, as the  
most beautiful and useful.

**GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY  
AND MACHINE SHOP.**

Where the subscribers feeling determined in fu-  
ture persons, have also the Patlor, Nexton's Rallies  
Four Air-tight, Peakskill, and Cambridge  
Cookstove, and Air-tight and ten plate Patlor Stoves  
of the most beautiful patterns.

**The Sewer Ploughs,**

which cannot be surpassed for lightness and draugh-  
t in the character of their work, are constantly  
on hand for sale, and in view of the fact that the  
board of these Ploughs is one fourth heavier  
than that of other ploughs, it is decidedly the  
cheapest that can be obtained.

**WITHERSON PLOUGHS** and others. Cast  
ings for the Woodcock Plough; Windmill ma-  
chinery, Castings and Hollow-ware, with every  
article usually made at Foundries can be obtain-  
ed here.

Blacksmithing and Shoe Making as usual  
T. WARREN & SON.

**SUB-SOIL CULTIVATORS.**  
**OF** the best quality, always on hand, and  
 at Eastern Gettysburg, at the Foundry of  
 T. WARREN & SON.

**MORSE'S**  
**COMPOUND SYRUP OF**  
**YELLOW DOCK ROOT.**

**THIS** is a Purely Vegetable Compound, ac-  
 cording to the following recipe:  
 Take the Root of the Yellow Dock, and  
 Macerate in the Materie Medica, and has gained an  
 unparalleled reputation for the following effects, viz:  
 Regulating and Strengthening the Liver  
 and Digestive Organs, and Cleansing the Stomach  
 and Bowels, and thus curing all Bilious Disor-  
 ders, Headaches, Indigestion, Irritation, In-  
 fluence, Pains, Loss of Appetite, &c., and  
 causing the food to nourish and support every  
 part.

**PURIFYING THE BLOOD,**  
 and thus curing all Humors, Cutaneous Eruptions,  
 Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scald Head,  
 Cancer, Tetter, the Itch, Urticaria, Herpes, Uter-  
 inary Tumors, Mercurial Diseases, Cancers, &c.;  
 Regulating the Secretory Organs, and by enable-  
 ing them to perform their proper functions, prevent-  
 ing and curing many of the most dangerous disor-  
 ders; Strengthening and Quieting the Nerve  
 System, thus allaying Nervous Irritation, and  
 curing all Diseases of the Nerves, as Hysteria, &c.

[illegible]

moves Torpor, and insensibility of this Organ, it stimulates healthy action in all the system. A  
THE LATOR or saviour of the Blood it has  
superior. DAVID HOLMES, M. D.  
Presidence, R. I. Jan. 4, 1853.  
R. I. Prepared by C. MORSE & CO., No.  
Droghda, Ireland, and distributed throughout  
(throughout this and other countries).  
For sale by SAMUEL H. BEEBLE  
Gettysburg,  
May 30,

pernicious, or diseases of long standing, compounded by nervousness, they are exceedingly beneficial.

Price \$3 per box, or two boxes for \$5. I come out of the city, enclosing a remittance will have the Pills sent them through the mail free of postage. Address ESTE S. HARRIS, 100 W. BALTIMORE STREET, Baltimore, Md., to whom orders from all parts of Union, must be addressed, post paid.

May 23.

**NEEDLE WORK.** French Work Collar, Sleeves and Cumber Eddings and Linings, Flouncing, Sponcers, and every thing that description, can be had in the great variety, and the cheapest at

**S. PAINNESTOCK & SONS**

**T**ELL your Friends, that **MARCUS S. TAYLOR** has just arrived and opening shelves full of **Black, Rice, and Green Cut** French and French Goods—**Cassimeres, Cashmere, Towels, Linens, Corsets, &c.**—and displays of them at the lowest living rates.